

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVIII No. 5992.

號十三月九日二十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 39, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTON, 2nd Floor, E.C. BATES HENRY & CO., 37, Wall Street, E.C. SAMUEL DEGON & CO., 168 & 169, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & FRANCE, 26, le Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WING, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. O. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—Macau: MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Canton; CAMPHILL & CO., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow; HEDGES & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars
RESERVE FUND.....\$2,500,000 Dollars

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS

Chairman—H. L. DALYNYME, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W.M. REEDERS, Esq.
H. HOPPES, Esq. M. E. SASOON, Esq.
H. R. B. J. JOHNSTON, C. VINCENT SMITH
A. P. McEWEN, Esq. E. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOYES, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
F. D. SASOON, Esq.

Chief Manager

Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager, EVEN CAMPION, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED

Claims granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 10, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000

LONDON BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

At 3 months' notice 3 per centum.

6 " 4 " "

12 " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

KELLY AND WALSH,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI;
KELLY & CO., YOKOHAMA

M. R. WALTER BREWER is no longer employed by our Firm.

KELLY & WALSH.

Shanghai, September 10, 1882.

NOTICE

THE "GEE CHEONG" COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that D. JOQUIM BAEBER LIM JAP, CHOI LIN SEN, LUM GOK THOR, LUM HUM LU, and CHU KONG TEANG, are PARTNERS in the "GEE CHEONG" COMPANY and Trading as MERCHANTS, at No. 60 BONHAI STAND.

QUEY CHOI is the Chief Manager, and LUK SOW TZEEN is Assistant Manager of the Company.

JOAQUIM BARBERA LIM JAP.

Hongkong, September 11, 1882.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE (1881).

IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Liquidators having decided to Pay a Third DIVIDEND of \$800 per Share (being on account of Capital and Reserve Fund), SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the said Sum will be paid them on their holding their SCRIP CERTIFICATES to the Undersigned for Enforcement.

(Signed) F. BULKELEY JOHNSON,

E. F. ALFORD,

Liquidators,

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, 1881.

Hongkong, September 18, 1882.

TAKAHIMA COLLIERY.

The Undisengaged has been appointed AGENT for the SALE of the above GOALS at Hongkong, from and after the date.

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Mr. Black & S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

Intimations.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE GROUND will be Open for PRACTICE and LAWN TENNIS on MONDAY, 2nd October.

GENTLEMEN desirous of joining the Club are requested to send their Names, together with those of their Proposer and Seconder, to the Hon. Sec., addressed to the HONGKONG CLUB.

THE OPENING MATCH, "11 v. 22," will be played on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 6th and 7th October; MEMBERS wishing to play, will please sign their Names in the Match Book, that will be placed in the PAVILION on 2nd October.

W. DE ST. CROIX,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 25, 1882.

AMOUNTMENT OF BONUS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium, from the 11th day of May to the 31st day of December, 1881, in Order that the PROPORTION of PROFIT for that Year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 22, 1882.

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OKUM, LIFE BUOYS,
CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

NOTICE

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY Order of the Board of Directors, the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are hereby notified that under Section 20 of the Articles of Association, a further Call of THIRTY SHILLINGS per Share has been made, and will be due on the 2nd OCTOBER.

Shareholders are therefore requested to make the said Payment at 3/4 per Dollar Exchange (67.96 per Share) to credit of the Company's Account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the above-named date.

Any Calls not paid by the 2nd October, are by Section 22 of the Articles of Association liable to a Charge at the Rate of 10 per cent. per Annum from the due date until that of Payment.

Shareholders are therefore requested to make the said Payment at 3/4 per Dollar Exchange (67.96 per Share) to credit of the Company's Account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the above-named date.

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For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONERS)
ARE NOW LANDING,
EX "AMERICAN MAIL," &c.
CALIFORNIA RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
CORNMEAL.

TOPCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
Bones CodFISH.

Prim HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

Peach and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert PRUITS in 2 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

HONEY.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

AGATE IRON WARE.
FAIRBANKS SCALES.

EX "STILLWATER."

DEVÖE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSEINE OIL,
150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.
OAKUM.
TAR.

ENGLISH FIRE GRATES.
CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATE.
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:
TEYSSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS AND RAISINS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
COCONUTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LIEBIG'S & EPP'S COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.
SAUSAGES.
BRAWN.
ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
CHAMPAGNES—
HERTZOG'S MONOPOLE & WHITE SEAL.

VIENE CLIOQUIT PONSARDIN,
JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "
IBRA GRAVES, " "
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERBIES & PORT—
SAINTON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.
SAINTON'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1648).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BEQUIT DUBOURG & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KHANAH'S LIQUOR.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
E. & J. BURKE'S SCOTCH WHISKY.

" IRISH WHISKY.
EONE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NOEL PRAT & Co.'s VERNOMOUTH.

CHARTEUSE.
MARACHINO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKEH'S and ORANGE BITTERS, &c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
BUNNIES, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DAUGHTER ALE and PORTER, by the
gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

O I G A R S .

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGO @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAFES, and CASH BOXES, at
Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, September 12, 1882.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S.S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1882,
at 3 p.m. To be followed by the Steamer
"COPPER" on TUESDAY, the 17th October,
at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)
within six months, will be allowed a discount
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking
within one year, an allowance of 10% will
be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Re-
turn Passage Orders, available for one year,
will be issued at a Discount of 25% from
Return Fare. These allowances do not apply
to through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Cus-
toms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 28, 1882. oct

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL AND LA-PLATA;

ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th October,
1882, at Noon, the Company's S.S.
AMAZONE, Commandant VAUVER,
with MAIRS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marsailles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marsailles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon of 9th October, 1882.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.,
Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on
the 9th October, 1882. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 28, 1882. oct

INSURANCES.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are prepared
to accept FIRE and MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual
Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000
Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1882.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STEERLING.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE
on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon,
on Goods carried in Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Policies for Life Assurance will be re-
ceived and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or my other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1882.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital—One Million Sterling.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong and Canton for the
above Company, are prepared to issue
Policies covering FIRE RISKS at Current
Rates.

ADAMSON, BILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 29, 1882. oct

Insurances.

**YANGTZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.**
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)... £100,000.
PERMANENT RESERVE... £100,000.
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND... £100,000.

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACTUAL
ACCUMULATIONS, 604 £100,000.
April, 1882... £100,000.

Directors.

H. De C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKEVSKY, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

A. J. M. INVERARAY, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

H. H. WHEELER, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

THE CHINA MAIL.

that the subtle forces of Russian diplomacy have been the primary cause of the renewal of the irritating dispute between the two countries. "The hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob." Whether in the last war with Turkey Russia's preponderating feeling was sympathy for the oppressed Slavs or desire for relief from misery at home and the prospect of the acquisition of some vital position on the Bosporus it would be difficult to say. Russia is a diseased power, which, like the habitual taper requires a stimulant constantly applied to keep the wheels going with anything like smoothness at all. Her stimulant is war. Bankrupt, and tortured with internal dissensions, she is glad to escape from herself into the delirium of the conqueror. Jealous of England and of England's power in the East, Russia might have thought that could she get Turkey embroiled with Greece, (England being entangled with Egypt) an opportunity might present itself for securing what she has so long waited for. But the last telegram shows that the Turk must have become alive to the dangerous nature of the game which was being played, and squatting himself, lit his cligouche calmly said "Bismillah," and folded his hands. He had had enough of it. The imperturbable old Turk then instructed his Ambassador in London to thank England for restoring order in Egypt, and hoped he might enjoy the close friendship of England for ever. In our opinion the probabilities of a European complication seem less likely than previously, although it would be rashness to prophesy a peaceful solution. It will be easier to gauge the probabilities of war and peace after Britain has declared her policy with regard to Egypt.

This following is the full text of the rules lately drawn up by the Temperance Hall Committee, a *round* of which we gave some time ago:—The difficulty of deciding as to the right action in cases of application to the right action in cases of application for relief by Europeans has been often felt by most of the residents of Hongkong; pressure of business or inexperience in such matters making it almost impossible to satisfactorily ascertain the worthiness of the applicant. In many cases the money given is spent in drink, or the clothes given are sold or pawned to obtain drink, while in others relief is refused from the fear that it might be so misappropriated. There appears therefore to be a necessity for the inauguration of a system of Charity. The Committee of the Temperance Hall think that this can be carried into effect with their present appliances, and they propose the adoption of the following system, which they trust will be honoured with the confidence and support of the community. They will issue Tickets which will entitle the presenter thereof to a meal, one day's board and lodging, or one week's board and lodging, according to the value of the ticket. The Tickets will be sold at the following rates: For a Meal, 15 cents; One Day's Board and Lodging, 60 cents; One Week's Board and Lodging, \$4.00, subject to the following conditions:—1st.—The give of a ticket to any applicant for relief shall write his own name on the back thereof. 2nd.—There are in the Colony several loafers who have had frequent opportunities of leaving, but who prefer to live upon charity, on which they manage somehow or other to exist. They are utterly unworthy of assistance, and the Manager of the Hall shall be instructed to refuse admission to such, and the tickets presented by them shall be returned to the donor. 3rd.—The Manager of the Hall shall be entitled at once to dismiss any presenter of a ticket who shall mislead him, and the Committee reserve to themselves the fullest right to dismiss or refuse admission to any presenter of a ticket, but in all such cases the ticket shall be returned to the donor. 4th.—The Committee being able, from the resources of the Hall, to maintain a few deserving indigents, they will, in the event of the number not being complete, take in *free* any presenter of a ticket for one week's board and lodging, and in each case will return the ticket to the donor. Tickets are for sale at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, in \$6 and \$12 Packets, the \$6 Packets consisting of 24 tickets for one meal and 4 dits for one day's board and lodging, and the \$12 Packets of 15 tickets for one meal, 3 for one day's board and lodging and 2 for one week's board and lodging. Parcels of books or left-of-clothing sent to the Manager of the Hall, will be kindly received and distributed to the needy.

The *Shen-pao* of Sunday (17th) contained an article on the Selangor Tin mines depicting the prospects of this enterprise in such glowing colour that the Chinese share market got very suspicious and the shares are much depressed. The paper says the Company had got 3,600 acres, that tin had been found and only the machinery was wanting—*Mercury*.

The Englishman says—Had Sir A. Alison been furnished with a balloon adapted for captive service he might have learnt all he wished to know without the loss of a single man, and would not have given the world his military critics at home an opportunity of being down on him, and accuse him of trying to make a name and his luck before the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley or any senior officer. Six balloons have been now despatched to Egypt, and engineers skilled in their management have now arrived at Alexandria with a signalling staff. They will be under the command of Colonel Nugent. With one exception all the balloons are adapted for captive service.

The *L. & C. Express* says—The following paragraph has gone the round of most of our morning contemporaries:—

A conference of the Chinese merchants in England was held in the Wah Yee Tong, or Chinese club of London, on the 17th inst. and three following days. Delegates from Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham, as well as Chinese from California, New York and Bombay, were present. Among the resolutions passed was one expressing regret at the action of the

Governments of the United States and Queenland with respect to Chinese immigration. It was also decided to ask for the appointment of a Chinese Consul to London, and to send letters to various clubs in China recommending emigration to Cyprus and to England. The subject of opium was discussed, and the trade condemned as "the curse of China." A deputation was also appointed to wait upon the Governor of Hongkong to request his Excellency, in the name of the conference, to reinstate the Chinese police inspector who had been degraded in rank, to abolish what is known as the "pass and lantern" system as applied to the Chinese of Hongkong, and further to ask whether the position of the Chinese has now been assimilated to that of other residents in the colony.

Who are the so-called merchants referred to we are at a total loss to discover.

Law Notice.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

(Before the Hon. Sir G. Phillips, Knt., Chief Justice.)

IN BANKRUPTCY, Monday, 2nd Oct., 10.30 a.m.—In the matter of Wo King, alias Wo Hoo Chuen.—Bankrupt to come up for his last examination.

THE PRESS IN CHINA IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The Press in China has now attained to quite a venerable age. In 1827, at Canton, when the Monopoly of the East India Company was at its height, a broadsheet was published every week in the interest of Free Trade under the following motto:—"The Free Traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton, and should their commerce continue to increase their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British Commerce." This broadsheet was the "Canton Register," and it was Charles Grant, afterwards Lord Glenelg, who supplied the motto. Seven years afterwards, when the trading monopoly of the Company came to an end in 1834, British Imperial officers were appointed, and there being now no longer on the one hand the East India Company, which was merely a trading corporation as far as Canton was concerned, and the Hong merchants on the other, to act as intermediaries or international buffers, a collision between the two nations became inevitable. The Imperial officers appointed by the British Crown would not communicate with the mandarins otherwise than on equal terms, a condition which the mandarins refused, arguing naturally enough that the diplomacy which had hitherto carried them off successfully with the surrounding barbarians, would in the present instance too serve them in good stead with the barbarians from over the sea. Relations became strained, and the end was two years of hostilities, and the peace of Nanking, by which the five ports were opened, and Hongkong ceded to the British crown. The treaty was signed on the 29th of August 1842, but definite news did not arrive till the 1st of October, 1842, the date of issue of the little broadsheet whose contents we intend to bring before our readers. The "Canton Press" it seems does not do so for back as the "Register," having only at that time completed its seventh year. In 1842, owing to the hostilities at Canton, it was published at Macao, having followed its constituency thither. Our readers must dismiss from their minds all idea of a newspaper of the modern type, even of the diminished size of our China Dailies. The "Canton Press" consisted but of four pages of the size of the *Saturday Review* and was published on a weekly basis. The paper was written in Chinese and was divided into three columns and about a fourth of the entire paper consisted of advertisements. The terms of subscription were \$12.00 a year.

We trust that no apology is needed for bringing back to life this walf and stray from the old time in Old Cathay. To one or two of our readers who still remain among us from those old days, we trust that these lines will call up not-unpleasant memories, and to the younger suggest how much still yet remains to be done before China can, in the fullest sense, be said to have joined the restoration of the world. At all events, as no more accurate picture of life in its widest aspects is to be found than in the pages of a newspaper, there can be no harm done by glancing hastily through these worn-tattered columns and learn if possible who our predecessors were, and how they acquitted themselves on the China stage. Some forty years ago.

Let us take the advertisement serial. In comparison with these days of telegraphs, telephones, and weekly mails, and daily coast mails, one cannot but be struck with the leisurely manner in which business seems to have been conducted then. The hurry and bustle of modern business are conspicuously absent. The feature which is most prominent in the advertisements of M. John Smith, who seems to have been then the leading stockbroker and auctioneer. He coolly advertises that sometime during the month he will fit up his shop to the highest bidder, and quality of presents to be had, and at the same time the results of an auctioneering will be shown. The first auction on the 9th Sept., and does not take place till the 5th of October. Let us see the sale of salmons and herrings in jars and the ladies' bonnets and lace caps reached prices high enough to recover a month's dividends, and a month's delay, forty years ago. Whether due to the fact that in those days we should call it aesthetician—or of the old China community, or to the influence of Chinamen, we know not, but there seems to have been an appreciative demand for the fine specimens of steel engravings, whose faded, yellow faces are still to be seen adorning the walls of the older houses or the broker's shop. John Smith knew his community, and none of his advertisements is more prominently displayed than his fine art ones. It would seem that the more popular English engravings were "Willis," "John Knox," "Landscape," "Distinguished Member of the Humane Society," "Grace Darling and her father rescuing the nine survivors of the *Forfarshire* steamer packet," &c. Nocturnes and Bindens in blue were not then invented; a painting of Cleopatra, or an engraving, that told a story, were dramatic scenes, and appealed to the fine feelings within us. The old Taipans of forty years ago, and we are Philistines enough to be annoyed by their antiquated homely taste. So much for the fine arts.

By far the largest advertisement is devoted to the overwhelming attractions of a lottery, rejoicing in the following title:—"The Calcutta, United Service, Indigo Planters and General Bi-annual Lottery of 1843. First prize 22,000 rupees. Second 11,000 rupees, and so on ad infinitum; and no doubt it had its patrons and its victims then, as a well-known Lottery from over the water has now. Glancing just for a moment at this very attractive scheme for becoming suddenly rich, our eye next rests on Public notice calling together the annual meeting of the Morrison Education Society, signed by the well-known Chinese scholar, the late Dr Bridgeman. After existing 50 years this Society ceased to exist in 1875, the objects for which it was founded having been fully supplemented by the Hongkong Government System of Education. What funds remained were invested in the name of several official trustees, and the interest accruing was never even then applied to the payment of three scholarships in connection with the Government Central School. In this way, as well as by the library bearing his name in the City Hall, is to be found the memory of one who was the first Protestant missionary to China and the most indefatigable Chinese student of his day.

Notice of final demand for attention. How far now remain, Dent & Co., Messrs. Fletcher & Co., Diron & Co., Messrs. & Co., Bigges, Rawson & Co., and others have all passed away, "the memory and their names are gone." One of the firms that existed then, and for many years, is that of Jardine, Matheson & Co., house in whose fortunes a relation of Chins have always taken somewhat like a personal interest. In 1842, the members of this firm consisted of James Matheson, Alexander Matheson, Andrew Jardine, and William Stewart. Further down we learn that the great rival house of Dent & Co. admitted John Dent, who subsequently became head of the firm, as a partner on the 1st of July 1842. Ever since the good ship *Empress of New York*, arrived in Canton on the 30th of August 1834—nearly a century ago, the United States have had uninterrupted intercourse with China, and have been well represented in the Mercantile scene for nearly fifty years by Messrs. Russell & Co., for if we mistake not, the present house was founded at Canton by Russell & Sturgis, of Manila, on the 1st May, 1834. Messrs. Turner & Co., Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co., Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. are more of the patriarchs of the China Trade, who have during many and varied vicissitudes of the China Trade, more than struggled for existence and may be reckoned, cum grano salis, eminent examples of the survival of the fittest.

(To be continued).

COMETS.

At the present time when a fine and unusually fiery comet may be seen in Hongkong my clear morning about 4.30, it may be interesting to our readers if we give some short account of our present knowledge of these erratic and brilliant visitors. Comets, or as Themis of Alexandria has picturesquely termed them "scudding-clouds," are, from their erratic movements, their majestic splendour and the almost impenetrable veil which encroaches their origin and destiny, one of the most mysterious and entrancing wonders of the Celestial Regions which has ever taxed the imagination of Astronomers and Scientists. For centuries they were regarded as omens and presagers of evil fortune, the precursors of devastating famines, and portentous of bloody wars. But although science has exposed these erroneous and vulgar ideas it has not given us much trustworthy information about comets. Although Seneca had suspected the regular movements of these bodies and the possibility of defining their path it was left to the illustrious Newton to demonstrate their regular movements and to teach the method of calculating them. But still these sidereal vagrants often deceive the sagacity and upset the elaborate calculations of the astute astronomers who wait in vain patience for their predicted reappearance. During the last few decades, however, these uncommon sidereal phenomena have been to an unusual degree the subject of searching scientific enquiry, owing in a great measure to the apparently insurmountable difficulties which present themselves directly we attempt to apply the rigid laws of physics to their marvellous phenomena. Indeed, so exceedingly difficult and intricate is the whole enquiry that there is no consensus of scientific opinion as to the nature of these bodies which meet with general acceptance among specialists, although by the method of spectrum analysis some trustworthy knowledge has been acquired. Mr. William Higgins, writing in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century Magazine*, ably defines what is really known of cometary phenomena from that which is pure speculation and we propose to give for the benefit of our readers the gift of the article. It is generally known that some comets reappear at regularly recurring intervals of time or "know ledge permanent allegiance to our sun," whilst others go off into unknown space never to return to our solar system. The periodic reappearance of some comets and the practical disappearance of others depends entirely upon the relation of the comet's velocity bears to the motion of the sun. If the comet when at the earth's distance from the sun is moving more rapidly than twenty-six miles a second it will again vanish in space never to return, but if on the other hand the comet be possessed of a slower motion it will become subject to our sun and return periodically at regular intervals. However, the velocity of comets approximates very closely to the parabolic limit; it is impossible to ascertain whether or not they will return.

The essential appearance and changes which comets exhibit during their approach to the sun are quite exceptional, and consist of a short period of extreme excentricity accompanied by rapid and marvellous changes of form. All comets when visible seem to have in common three distinct parts: the Nucleus, the Coma, and the Tail. The Nucleus often only distinguishable by the aid of a telescope as a mere shining point but it is this bright point which is potentially the comet. In all probability a comet during its distant wandering far away from perihelion is destitute of tail or coma and consists of little more than nucleus. It is the nucleus which alone can have any claim to solidity or appreciable weight though there are doubtless many comets whose nucleus being gaseous matter may be said to be almost devoid of weight or solidity. Flammarion says comets several millions of leagues in extent have been seen, the weight of which was so trifling that it might be carried on the shoulder without fatigue.

If there be comets the nobility of which is quite gaudious and transparent, there are some large comets the nuclei of which are without doubt very dense, and may be several hundred of miles in diameter.

The Coma, or comet's hair, usually appears as a luminous mist surrounding the nucleus especially on the side nearest the sun. The tail may be regarded as a continuation of the luminous fog of the coma in an opposite direction to the sun. The tail greatly varies in length. It may be comparatively small or it may be many millions of miles in length; thus the tail of the comet of 1843 was 152,000,000 miles long. In connection with this it may be interesting to note that Newton calculated that a cubic inch of air at the earth's surface would if reduced to the density of the atmosphere 4,000 miles above the surface be sufficient to fill a sphere having a circumference as large as the orbit of Neptune. The mean distance of that planet from the sun is 2,746,71,000 miles, so that the tail of the comet of 1843 might be a few ounces or even be carried in a good sized pill box in a vest pocket.

The immediate neighbourhood of the nucleus is the seat of ceaseless tumultuous commotion. From it streams of luminous gas flash toward the sun, until their onward motion is suddenly arrested, when they gather themselves into a series of concentric envelopes or folds in front of the nucleus. The next change is the most puzzling, for these envelopes appear to give up their substance under the influence of a strong repulsive force exerted from the sun, and to be driven backward past the nucleus expanding on all sides past the sun, until a tail is formed in an opposite direction to the sun. The enormous effect of a near approach to the sun may be gathered from the fact that the comet of 1860 at its perihelion passage while traveling at the rate of 1,200,000 miles an hour developed in two days till 60,000,000 miles long. In 1863 it was discovered by spectrum analysis that cometary stuff and the compound carbon gas were essentially one. By the same wonderful method which has so distinguished modern scientific research it has been proved in a series of experiments unnecessary to detail here that a comet shines partly by reflected solar light and partly by its own inherent light; and further that a great part of the cometary stuff is in a gaseous condition and contains in a great majority of comets carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and possibly also oxygen.

But we have learned by information from a totally different source that the orbicular paths of the November and August meteors or shooting stars are identical with those of certain comets, and we are thus led to acknowledge the close physical connection and oneness of origin if not of identity of nature of comets and these meteor swarms, and astronomy has shown that in all probability we possess in these meteoric celestial waifs and strays which have reached us good examples of the sort of stuff of which the nuclei of comets are composed. The difficulty that the meteoric matter itself were decomposed we ought to have a more complicated spectrum may be got rid of by the supposition that in ordinary cometary phenomena we have to do not with decomposition of the stuff but only with setting free of certain gases occluded within the comet's nucleus.

It was the writer's good fortune to see a comet saint the other day; a picturesque object of dirt, rancid oil, and general saintliness. The old gentleman was said to be over eighty years of age, and for the last twenty had never spoken a word. He is in his custom to spend two hours every day watching the sun, and "meditating on the solar system." As far as the writer's personal observation is concerned, the watching of the sun was either much of a fraud only with setting free of certain gases occluded within the comet's nucleus.

Turner is one of the principal remedies in the Chinese pharmacopeia. It is employed as a dye, and prescribed in colic, concretions, anæmia, and as an external application for some skin diseases. But beyond this it is largely prescribed as an eye-lotion. A weak decoction of turner is made, and the eyes washed twice a day with the lotion. Swollen and granulated lids, inflammation of the eyes, and possibly vision are thought to be greatly improved by a constant use of this remedy.

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NATIVE OPIUM AND CHINA.
(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The main facts regarding native opium on the West are as follows—
1st, Szechuan produces yearly not less than 177,000 piculs of Opium ; South-West China, including Szechuan, not less than 224,000 piculs. The exact figure cannot be ascertained, but they are probably higher. The limit of profitable production is infinitely far off, and the cultivation in Szechuan and Yunnan is not interfered with, disengaged, or taxed by Government. It is free and open to all. It has for years been, and is now affected only by natural causes, the law of demand and supply, calculations of profit and loss, and conditions of soil and weather. 3rd, no Indian opium is consumed in all this region, although opium-smoking, it is a universal practice. In addition to supplying its own wants Szechuan exports enormous quantities to the East, where it is smoked by the poorer classes. 4th, the payment of this export at present tends to derange the currency of the province and impede trade—a state of things which can only be transitional, and which improved communications and transport would soon do away with. 5th, in transit opium affords a valuable revenue to the Government to the Szechuan provincial exchequer, a net sum of not less than Tls. 1,500,000 to the Hankow maritime customs revenue, a yearly increasing export duty; exchequer of the other provinces it passes through or is smoked in, are varying from Tls. 10 to Tls. 25. 6th, nowhere in China are the people so well off, or so hardy, and nowhere do they smoke so much opium. Thus writing of Szechuan, Barber, Richthoven, Gill and other travellers; thus, I may add, general experience up to this time.

Although these facts speak for themselves, I may be allowed to add one or two obvious inferences. Where Indian opium is found in the West, where laudanum, opium is smoked, debased, debilitated and impoverished people. On the contrary, it is notorious that the revenue is the case, and that the people both in body and estate are among the most prosperous in China; unless it can be proved that Indian opium contains some noxious principle which does not exist in the Szechuan drug, the hypothesis of the fatal poison is open to the gravest doubt. So far as my own experience goes, I have seen on a Saturday night in the streets of a large town in England more vice-born misery and more associated than ever did in four months in the greatest opium-smoking province of this empire. The ordinary Chinese opium-smoker is no more a "victim" to opium than a navy is a "victim" to his dry-dock, and such part of the general flux of humanity in England for misery in foreign lands as is given to him might well be retained for a worthier object. Again, if it be remembered that a great extent of the precious Szechuan opium cultivation, that the industry is now a livelihood to countless families, and that its product is deemed by millions to be essential to their daily happiness, the difficulty of putting down cultivation by force is apparent. The right of the people to grow and to smoke opium has been for years unquestioned by their officials; to compel them to surrender the right now would be to provoke a rebellion. Even if the Government were willing to incur this risk, and determined, *sicut quis e route*, to be rid of opium, which it would be at present economical to affirm, success would require a vigorous executive, free from these faults. But China has no such executive and no such armies. Of the local official class their attendants, hangers-on, and constables, it may truly be said that if there is one quality more conspicuous than their venality, it is the love of opium smoking. Even were there prospect of a *lend-fief* effect, its success would be impossible.

What, under the circumstances, would be the practical effect of the rigorous prohibition of opium cultivation in India, and the attempted exclusion by China of foreign opium, it is easy to see. Its effect on opium-smoking in Yunnan, Kueichow, Szechuan, Kansu, Shensi and Western Hupei, where Indian and foreign opium are all but unknown, would be *nil*. Amongst the poor smokers in the East, who now use the native drug, its effect would be equally *nil*. Many who now use Indian opium would take to native, and one effect would be to give a great stimulus to production in the West. But well-to-do smokers in the East and seaboard provinces, amongst whom I include all who at present spend 10d. a day on Indian opium, would everywhere seek for a high class smuggled opium. Smuggling would be organised all along the coast. Chinese desperadoes would find willing associates in running foreign opium into the country in European and American adventures, the maritime customs service would have to become an armed force, quiet seafarers would be turned into hosts of disorder, and international relations between China and foreign powers be embittered to an intolerable degree. The opium which could not be grown in India would come in part from Turkey and Persia; new fields for its growth would be opened up in Mozambique and similar latitudes in Africa; and the profits of the trade, instead of passing as they do now to the support of our benevolent rule and civilisation in India, would become the incentive to, and the reward of, lawlessness, disorder and crime. Chinese 10 mace=1 oz.=1 oz. avoirdupois, 16oz.=1 catty=1 lbs., 100 catties=1 pl.=133 lbs., One acre=6.6 Chinese acres, 1,000 copper cash=1 tael. 1 tael=5.62. 22 cash=one penny.

POPULAR SAYINGS.—The Chinese have a saying **怕鬼有鬼** ("these who fear ghosts see ghosts"), or "Evil is as evil does."

"Kicking down the ladder behind one" is expressed in Chinese by **打倒扶梯**.

"To add fuel to the flame" is expressed in Chinese by **抱薪而救火** (in the sense of "mistaken effort"). "Burying the candle at both ends" is expressed by **斧头孤樹**.

"Bob Peter to pay Paul" is expressed in Chinese by **枉尺直尋**.—*China Review.*

COAL MINES WORKED IN THE MING DYNASTY.—*The Castle*.—From the Chinese History (*T'ung kien*) it appears that coal-mines were being worked near **平川** and Peking before the close of the Ming dynasty. From a consideration made in this chapter, it seems probable that the wooden collar, **[木圈]**, was only invented in the sixteenth century.—*China Review.*

* Our Correspondent begs to settle a question raised by Lemire, Jun., in our May-June Number, as to the date of the introduction of the *Cangou* into China.—*Ed. C. R.*

A LONDON OPIUM DEN.

bods, but in others he has merely erected wooden bunks against the walls, as even when they are on shore his customers experience something of the inconvenience of living between decks. On each of the beds, his legs huddled under him, he has sunk into a pillow, a Chinaman sits moulding opium into small cones, or drawing with open eyes, or sucking heavily at a huge pipe. In each of the bunks, their faces lit by the one small lamp which is placed between them, is a group of Lascars, lying full length, and smoking, each in his turn, from the same clumsy, fule-like implement. Some of them are in a kind of stupor, some are tending that way, and some converse listlessly in Bengal. The look of the wild best to become more pronounced than ever as they lie thus, with the feeble light of the lamp falling in patches on their dark faces. This is their way of retiring rest. There is no trouble of undressing, nor if they undressed, would they have any clothes to cover them. Shy Lee often says, "As for Shy Lee's board, lodges, gambles, smoke opium, and fight. As for Shy Lee himself, he is a small, decorous, smiling Chinaman, who bears himself with an elaborate and polished civility, and treads with as much softness as if the rick flooring of his boarding-house were covered with carpets of three pile. When he is not smoking opium, which is his frequent indulgence, Shy Lee is standing behind a counter in the front room of his dwelling; for he deals in clothing, blankets, tinned meats, tobacco, and most of these small luxuries with which an Asiatic sailor deems it expedient to provide himself when he is about to go down to the sea in ships. Behind the other Shy Lee smokes a cigarette; so do the other Chinamen who, in costumes imitated from those of the English sailor, silently glide from shop to shop, the kitchen, and from the kitchen upstairs. The stranger who is privileged to enter Shy Lee's "China Home" is, when he has been made quietly and modestly welcome, left to wander about at his ease. The proprietor encounters no one with offers of services. His manners have the quality of repose somewhat in excess; and he seems particularly conscious that he is the exemplar of a superior civilization.

Although Shy Lee is both merchant and lodging-house keeper, his property—and he is very prosperous—is founded on opium. Many times a day he may be seen slowly and carefully weighing out ounces of that commodity, if it were gold-dust or diamonds. It is kept in tin canisters under the counter, and it is by no means pleasant-looking, for it has the colour and consistency of black treacle. Fourpence a pipe, or three shillings an ounce, is the price at which it is sold at "China Home."

A pipe will last for about twenty seconds, and an ounce is just sufficient to make a moderate smoke happy for a whole day. Neither Shy Lee nor any Chinaman will admit that opium sends him to sleep. "I no go to sleep," he says, in his low, musical way, "I sometimes smoke and snuff till I can sleep. Then I walk about, and then I sing again." His grave, still manner suggests that he lives continually somewhere nearly midway between the world of reality and the land of dreams. Even while he is speaking he retires to a small dark room at the back of his shop, and sinks down, with his legs crossed on a low bed. The appliances for opium-smoking are already there, just as his host left them some time before. They consist of a wooden tray, a lamp, a small receptacle for opium, a piece of strong wire, and a pipe. The latter is a curious implement, somewhat resembling a pipe, with a cup-shaped piece of wood fitted into the mouthpiece. The lamp is diminutive and is covered by a sort of inverted glass tumbler with a small round hole at the base. Resting his head on a pillar Shy Lee draws the tray towards him and begins to prepare his pipe. The process is long and tedious, but apparently productive of a deep and solemn delight. Shy Lee proceeds slowly, carefully, and with a solemn smile. A little of the opium is taken up on the end of the piece of wire and held over the lamp, where it half burns and half boils, as if it were resin. Then a little more of the opium is taken up and similarly treated. When it is burned sufficiently, he rolls it about on the bowl of his pipe, still attached to the wire, until it has been converted into a small cone. He inserts into a perforation in the wooden cup already mentioned, withdraws the wire, and flattens the opium with his finger. He is now ready to smoke, and, holding the bowl of his pipe over the light of the lamp, he sucks at the mouthpiece with a vigour unknown to ordinary smokers, at the same time expelling the smoke through his nostrils. Two seconds or so, and he again goes through the same labour of preparation, with the same smile of grave enjoyment. As he consumes one little cone of opium after another a fit comes over his eyes and he stirs with set features; but he is still sufficiently conscious to be aware that some courtesy is demanded of him, and so he dreamily prepares another pipe and hands it to his guest.

The passage into which one descends on entering Shy Lee's doorway leads straight to the kitchen, which is well arranged and clean, as is also the little shop over which Shy Lee himself presides. The remainder of the house, however, is ill-kept, hardly furnished, and dirty. Not altogether without reason is it usually spoken of as "a den." Certainly there is more of the look of the wild beast than of the human being about the squat Lascars who glide up and down the dark staircase. Through a closed door on the landing there comes the sound of loud voices and the ringing of coins. "Nobody must go in there," explains a Chinaman, who speaks capital English; "they are gambling. They believe that it brings bad luck to look on. It is, you know, not for shillings or half-crowns. It is for £1, £2, £5. You go in; somebody loses; then he is angry; he flies at you; and then—" A glance round at the occupants of the neighbouring rooms sufficiently explains the significant "then." Yet of all the rooms in Shy Lee's "China Home" this Bluebeard's closet had incomparably the most fascination. It was interesting even when, some time later, it was left empty. At one end stands a tall arm-chair, the seat of the president. In the centre an oblong table on which the money is staked. The rules, written boldly in Chinese, are posted on the wall. There is a small, baize-covered table in a corner, and underneath what our Chinaman points out as a god. This remarkable deity is a flower-pot filled with sand, in which are planted sundry chips of wood and pieces of coral. In a glass tumbler of oil placed in front of the joss a light is kept continually burning, after the manner of the Jews. With quite singular impartiality Shy Lee sets aside the same room for gambling and for prayer, and wisely leaves his customers alone, whether they incline to worship or to fight.

There are four opium dens in the East-end of London—two on a large and two on a small scale. This of Shy Lee's is one of the largest. On a festival, such as the celebration of a new year, it is packed so full of Chinese—smoking opium and all in a state bordering on the nude—that it looks like a Black Hole into which has been cast a crowd of helpless and half-conscious prisoners. Even in the least busy seasons there is some too much accommodation, and two rooms are made out of one by the simple expedient of running up a partition. Shy Lee has two modes of furnishing. In some of his rooms he has two or three small

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the following countries:

India.	South Australia.
Japan.	Strait Settlements.
New South Wales.	Tasmania.
Port Darwin.	United Kingdom.
Queensland.	Western Australia.

2.—The Hongkong Post Office also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

3.—The commission is as follows:

Up to £2, or \$10, or £20, ... 0.20 cents
" £5, or \$25, or £50, ... 0.40 "
" £7, or \$35, or £70, ... 0.60 "
" £10, or \$50, or £100, ... 0.80 "
" £150, ... 1.00 "

4.—No Order must exceed £10 or \$50 (unless drawn on India, when £150 is the limit), nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same persons, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail.

5.—Sums not exceeding \$50 may be remitted between the Ports of China, subject to a charge of 1 cent per Postage Stamp.

6.—Boxholders who desire to send Circum-

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

SEPT. 30, 1882.

Stocks.	Nos. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Received.	Working Account.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations.	Cash.
BANKS.								
HK. and Shih-ti Bank.	40,000	125	\$ 2,360,000	\$ 61,600.03	30/	136 %	\$ 295 [p. sh.	
INSURANCES.								
Ntl.-China Ins.	1,000	Tl. 2,000	Tl. 600	Tl. 22,600	Tl. 663,700.00	Tl. 75	Tl. 1225	
Yangtze Ins.	1,200	Tl. 350	Tl. 350	Tl. 60,488	Tl. 18,475.56	18 %	Tl. 855	
Union Ins. Soc.	500	Tl. 2,500	Tl. 500	Tl. 34,597	Tl. 68,558	18 %	Tl. 600	
China Traders Insurance.	600	\$ 16,666.00	\$ 500	\$ 300,000	\$ 100,302.00	22 %	\$ 1560	
Cton Ins. Co.	10,000	Tl. 250	Tl. 00	Tl. 10,374.50	Tl. 67,42	32 %	Tl. 255	
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	Tl. 1,000	Tl. 200	Tl. 82,825	Tl. 263,403.72	Tl. 75	Tl. 1030	
HK. Fire Ins.	2,000	Tl. 1,000	Tl. 200	Tl. 43,632	Tl. 14,630.91	18 %	Tl. 3222	
China Fire Ins.	4,000	Tl. 500	Tl. 100	Tl. 18,008	Tl. 500		Tl. 105	
STEAM COMPANIES.								
HK. C. and M. Steamboat.	8,000	Tl. 100	Tl. 75	Tl. 15,000	Tl. 18,008.06	5 %	Tl. 105	
SHIPBUILDERS.								
HK. & WH. Dowl.	10,000	Tl. 125	Tl. 125	Tl. 147,563.76	Tl. 3,180.53	4 %	Tl. 53 % prem.— \$191.25	
HK. and China Gas Co.	5,000	Tl. 10	Tl. 10	Tl. 7,480	Tl. 00			
Hk. Hong Co.	5,000	Tl. 100	Tl. 100	Tl. 50	Tl. 00			
China Sugar Co.	4,000	Tl. 100	Tl. 100	Tl. 3,241.74	Tl. 50			
Hk. Long Ins. Co.	1,200	Tl. 100	Tl. 100	Tl. 6,250.8	Tl. 1,800.54			
Hkong Bakery.	600	Tl. 50	Tl. 50	Tl. 150.31	Tl. 50			
Luzon Sugar Co.	7,000	Tl. 100	Tl. 100	Tl. 100	Tl. 100			
LOANS.								
Chi. Imp.	1874	4,276.2	100	all	8 1/2 %	June 30 Dec 31		
"	1874	11,040.2	100	all	8 1/2 %	Feb. 28 Apr. 31		
"	1874	5,595	Tl. 500	Tl. 500	8 %	April & Oct.		
"	1881	4,565	Tl. 500	Tl. 500	8 %	June 16 Dec 10		
Sugar Distress.	600	Tl. 500	Tl. 500	Tl. 500	8 %	Juno & Dec.	3 %	

* If half-year ends 1st Dec., 1881.—Report issued in October, above \$10 interim Bonus and Dividend for 1881.—To 30th April, 1882.—For year 1881.—For year 1880.—For year ended 30th June, 1882.

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

September 29, 1882.

See page 1.

F. W. Hart, F. W.